NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME
HISTORIC Shamrock Mills
AND/OR COMMON Hanes Hosiery Mill #1

LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER SW corner Marshall St., and 3rd Street
CITY, TOWN Winston-Salem
STATE North Carolina

CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY _DISTRICT _BUILDING(S) _STRUCTURE _SITE _OBJECT
PUBLIC _PRIVATE _MUSEUM _COMMERCIAL _EDUCATIONAL _PRIVATE RESIDENCE
PUBLIC ACQUISITION _UNOCCUPIED _WORK IN PROGRESS _PUBLIC ACCESSIBLE
IN PROCESS _BEING CONSIDERED _YES: RESTRICTED
PRIVATE _UNOCCUPIED _PRIVATE RESIDENCE _GOVERNMENT _SCIENTIFIC
PRIVATE _UNOCCUPIED _PRIVATE RESIDENCE _INDUSTRIAL _TRANSPORTATION
PUBLIC ACQUISITION _UNOCCUPIED _PRIVATE RESIDENCE _MILITARY _TRANSPORTATION
PRIVATE _UNOCCUPIED _PRIVATE RESIDENCE _MILITARY _TRANSPORTATION

OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME Mrs. Elizabeth Sparks
STREET & NUMBER 225 South Main Street
CITY, TOWN Kernersville
STATE North Carolina

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE Forsyth County Hall of Justice
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
STREET & NUMBER Main Street
CITY, TOWN Winston-Salem
STATE North Carolina

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE HAER (Brent D. Glass)
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS NC Division of Archives and History
CITY, TOWN Raleigh
STATE North Carolina
DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
GOOD
FAIR
DETERIORATED
RUINS
UNALTERED
UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
MOVED
DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The first Hanes Hosiery Mill, formerly known as Shamrock Knitting Mills, stands at Second and Marshall streets in Winston-Salem. The one-story brick building with daylight basement is six bays deep and extends in seven sections, along Marshall Street. The rhythmic saw tooth roof, covering all but the 1925 addition, allot six-foot skylights to each of the seven sections. This design is typical of many knitting mills constructed in the northeastern United States during the early twentieth century.

The brickwork of the mill is laid in common bond, and all of the windows (except those in the 1925 addition) are surmounted by segmental arches. From the ground up, the segment of the building under each sawtooth contains a basement window, a large central window at the knitting room level, and a small window in the gable. The brick arches contain four courses of rowlocks at the basement level, three at the knitting room level, and two in the uppermost windows. The large central window of each section is divided into four segments: two upper sections of six lights each, and two lower sections of nine lights each.

The Shamrock Mills building was used for knitting, packing, drying, dyeing, and boarding (giving shape). The large, street-level knitting room housed the knitting looms as well as the looping and trimming equipment. Mr. R. B. Crawford, a long-time employee of Hanes, remembered that the looping and trimming machines were located north of the knitting looms. Looping machines secured the toe of the stocking and trimmers cut the loose threads. The heels, however, were trimmed by hand. In the basement the gray goods (undyed hosiery) were stored, dyed, and boarded. Each stocking was boarded, or given shape, by stretching it over a cardboard form.

The original office area for Shamrock Mills was located at the northernmost end of the sawtooth structure, and around 1925 additional office space was added to the north end of the mill in a style suggestive of the Bauhaus school of architecture. A flat, store-front facade which obscures two sawtooth skylights was probably added after Carolina Cadillac acquired the building around 1926. In addition the interior was probably altered when the building became Carolina Cadillac Company; it contains a large open area (suitable for showing a car) behind which a short flight of steps leads to partitioned office space. Interior floor-length round headed windows separate the office from the open area in front of it.

2 HAER Inventory, Brent Glass.
3 Interview with Mr. R. B. Crawford, past president and chairman of the board, Hanes Hosiery Company, January 28, 1977.
4 Interview with Mr. R. B. Crawford.
SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

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<th>_COMMUNITY PLANNING</th>
<th>_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</th>
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<td>_PHILOSOPHY</td>
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SPECIFIC DATES 1911 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The first structure built in 1911 by the present-day Hanes Hosiery empire still stands at the corner of Marshall and Second streets in Winston-Salem. It was originally known as Shamrock Knitting Mills; it was named Hanes Hosiery Mills Company in 1914. The structure's sawtooth roof is of note in the development of industrial architecture. The mill building recalls the early history of what is now the largest manufacturer of ladies' circular-knit hosiery in the world.

In 1872 Pleasant Henderson Hanes and his brother, John Wesley Hanes, came to the city of Winston from Davie County, North Carolina. Along with Major T. J. Brown they established P. H. Hanes & Co., tobacco manufacturers, which they sold to R. J. Reynolds in 1900. The Hanes brothers then separately entered the textile business.

John Wesley Hanes purchased a four-story building in Winston formerly used by the Rodgers and Lunn Tobacco Company. By 1902, under the name Shamrock Knitting Mills, J. W. Hanes was manufacturing children's and men's cotton socks in the old tobacco factory. John Wesley Hanes never lived to see his company flourish; he died in 1903.

In 1911 Shamrock Knitting Mills built a new plant next to its "old one" at Pine (now Marshall) and Second streets in Winston. The old Shamrock Mills building was bought by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. The plant housed 200 knitting machines and 200 employees. Its sawtooth roof design with six-foot skylights closely resembled the design of the 1902-1903 White Oak Plant of Cone Cotton Mills in Greensboro. The sawtooth roof construction with skylights was a popular textile mill design in the early 1900s, especially in the industrial northeastern United States. The architects of the Greensboro White Oak Plant were from the Providence, Rhode Island, firm of C. R. M. E. and Sons. The architect for the Hanes mill is not known.

Sawtooth roof construction, such as that in Shamrock Mills, became especially popular in the nineteenth century and was also known as "north lighting." The skylights faced north so as to achieve the greatest benefit of the sun's rays while avoiding their glare. This type of roof construction was used for weave sheds (knitting rooms) in England as early as 1854. The one-story weave shed was seen in the United States by the mid-1880s and was probably inspired by the widespread introduction of large, high-speed, automatic looms. The vibration and impact of these large machines was more than the earlier framed mill buildings could withstand, and the one-story weave shed built on grade was better able to accommodate the machinery. Since these one-story weave rooms were sprawling, the need for skylights was apparent; many of the looms were situated beyond the reach of light from the wall windows.

Skylights were not, however, the panacea they appeared to be. The windows were
hard to keep watertight and clean. According to a former employee of Hanes Hosiery, the skylights at Shamrock Mills were never watertight and the leaking water posed a threat to the looms below. In addition, as artificial lighting became more efficient, the skylights became even less practical. Artificial light had a constant quality not found in north lighting, and there was no heat loss or gain as there was through the glass skylights.

Shamrock Knitting Mills was renamed Hanes Hosiery Mills Company in 1914 and the building on South Marshall Street became the first Hanes Hosiery Mill—the first building used by the Hanes Hosiery Company, a modern textiles empire. In 1915 the mill employed 158 people and housed 212 knitting machines. Hanes converted to the manufacture of ladies hosiery in 1918, and the products were offered in black, gray, brown, navy, and bleached white.

By 1926 the Hanes Hosiery Company had outgrown its Marshall Street facility and it moved to a larger plant on West 14th Street. The old sawtooth building was bought by Carolina Cadillac Company and used as a dealership.

The history of Hanes Hosiery Company is the story of leadership in a highly competitive field. In 1918 Hanes Hosiery Mills Company converted from the manufacture of infant's and men's socks to women's cotton hosiery. The development of rayon followed, and Hanes led the industry in the production of women's rayon hosiery. Hane's most dramatic growth, however, occurred after the appearance of nylon in the late 1930s; the company developed a way to knit nylon on circular machines, thereby producing a seamless stocking. Hanes seamless nylon hosiery was the first on the branded retail market. From the old Shamrock Mills building on Marshall Street, Hanes has grown to become one of the largest hosiery manufacturers in the world.

Footnotes


4 Winston-Salem City Directories, 1910, 1911.
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2


11. Ibid.

12. Interview with Mr. R. B. Crawford.


17. Ibid.


MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES
Glass, Brent D. North Carolina, An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Site HAER. Raleigh: N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1975.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than 1 acre
UTM REFERENCES

ZONE EASTING NORTING
A [117] [617] [614] [10] B [1] [1] [1] [1]
C [1] [1] [1] [1] D [1] [1] [1] [1]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

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<th>STATE</th>
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FORM PREPARED BY
NAME / TITLE
Description and Significance prepared by Gwynne S. Taylor, Survey Consultant

ORGANIZATION
Division of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER
109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN
Raleigh

STATE
North Carolina

DATE
November 17, 1977

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE November 17, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER